DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT'R. 1, 1864.

VOL. 1—No. 186.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No 8.
Raleigh August 29th 1864.

To the Editors of the Confederate:—I would be glad if you would publish in your paper the following donations of Fruits and Vegetables from the citizens of Edgecomb county N. C to the soldiers in the trenches around Petersburg. It was impracticable to send these donations to Petersburg. They were turned over to me for distribution among the sick and wounded soldiers in the three General Hospitals at Raleigh. They are now equally divided to General Hospital No. 8, General Hospital No. 7, and Pettigrew Hospital. Very respectfully,

Your Ob't Servant,
H. G. LEIGH,
Surgeon in Charge.

A list of vegetables and fruit contributed by citizens of Edgecombe county, N C forwarded by F. L Bond, Esq., from Tarboro, and consigned to Maj. Robt Tannahill, at Petersburg, intended for distribution to the army in the trenches around Petersburg.

On the arrival of the supplies at Weldon it was ascertained that the enemy was in possession of the road; most of the articles being of a perishable condition it was found impracticable to reach Petersburg by the Danville road in time to save them, and in order that they might not be lost they were turned over to the Surgeon in charge of the Hospitals at Raleigh for the benefit of the soldiers.

Mrs Mary Knight, Melons to Genl's Lee and Beauregard; Thomas Norfleet, one wagon load of Peas, Apples and collards; Dr. N. J. Pittman, one cart load of Tomatoes, Apples and Collards; Wm. B Myers, one lot o empty barrels; Mrs. Wm. Dozier, one bucket of Tomatoes; Robt. Wimberly, 1 wagon and cart load of Peas, Tomatoes, Cymblins and Melons; Jordan Knight, 1 cart load of Apples, Cymblins, Cucumbers and Beets; Olen Cobb, 1 cart load of Apples, Peas and Collards; Joseph R. Lloyd, 1 wagon load of Apples and 1 cart load of Potatoes; Mrs. Polly Cobb, 1 cart load of Tomatoes, corn cucumbers, peas and cymblins; Dr. Jo. Lawrence, one cart load of apples and collards; Wm. M. Piper, one cart load of cymblins and tomatoes; David Cobb, 1 cart load apples, cymblins, peas, corn and cucumbers; Mrs A. C. Parker, one cart load of potatoes and collards; H. B Bryant, 1 cart load of collards, pepper, and tomatoes; Mrs. Lemon J. Dunn, 1 cart load apples, tomatoes, potatoes and collards; Miss Mary Randolph, on tub of beets; Rev J. H Daniel, one wagon load of pepper, apples, peas, potatoes, cymblins and beets; Mayo Wordsley, one wagon load melons, apples, peas, corn, and potatoes; James R. Thigpen, 2 bbls potatoes and bag peas; Joseph Pippen, 1 wagon load peas cymblins beets and collards; Robt Norfleet, 1 wagon load collards, potatoes, apples, cymblins; Hugh McNair, one bbl of potatoes; Wm. Thigpen, 1 wagon load potatoes, melons, tomatoes, cymblins and beets; C. H. Jenkins, 1 wagon load of melons, peas, potatoes and collards; Dr. Jo Baker, one bbl of vegetables; Mrs. Sally Foxhall, one bbl and one box of vegetables; Mrs. George Brown, 1 tub of ockra, snaps, onions and potatoes; Mrs Martha Powell, 1 wagon load of melons, apples, tomatoes and collards; Major W. P. Lloyd, 1 wagon load melons apples corn and cymblins; Robt. Whitehurst, one box of vegetables; Mr. Jno. S. Dancy, one cart load of melons; Capt. J. Porter, 1 cart load of melons and collards. James Battle, 1 wagon load apples, potatoes and collards; Sam'l Moore, 1 cart load of cymblins, collards and onions; Mrs. J Pippin, 1 wagon load of apples, potatoes, and collards; David Barlow, 1 bbl *Sweet Cider*.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) F. L. BOND.

MAJOR GENERAL RAMSEUR.—The annexed reference to this distinguished chieftain is taken from the Charlottesville *Chronicle* of the 16th instant:

Major General Ramseur says, we understand, that "he was to blame" for the conduct of his division in the affair below Winchester.

None can fail to appreciate this manly utterance of a gallant officer. We believe that Gen. Ramseur is one of the noblest and frankest natures of General Lee's army. The misadventure which he met with, is largely atoned for, if, in imitation of his great commander at Gettysburg, he has given another example of that chivalrous honesty and truthfulness of character, which is the highest adoration of a Confederate soldier.

In Memoriam.

EDWARD PETER CLINGMAN.

Lieut. CLINGMAN was in his 22d year. He was a native of Huntsville, North Carolina, and the oldest child of his parents. His father, Dr. Henry P. Clingman, with his family, moved to Arkansas about ten years ago, where he settled. Edward Peter had been preparing for the medical profession, and was in Memphis on his way to St. Louis to attend medical lectures, when he first saw the proclamation of Lincoln, which aroused the Southern people to arms. Away from home and friends, and young as he was, with that spirit and promptitude which marked his subsequent career, he determined to proceed no further, and at once volunteered as a soldier. He was sent to Pensacola, where he served for a time, then transferred to a company of cavalry from his adopted State, which had just formed in Searcy, and afterwards became a part of the 3d Arkansas regiment (cavalry) upon its organization. A vacancy occurring he was elected a Lieutenant, was ever at his post and performed his duties cheerfully and gallantly. While on his way with his brigade (Bate's) from Longstreet to reinforce Johnston, and as he passed through Western North Carolina, in the neighborhood of his mother, who was residing in Mocksville, a refugee from her home, he obtained a leave of absence for a few days to visit her. He had grown to be a man since she had last seen him; was in fine health and good spirits. Just grown to full manhood, of tall and commanding person, of noble intellect and good name, his future was full of bright promise, and for him his family had high hopes. His stay was short, for he left in time to rejoin his regiment before his furlough had expired. It was the only furlough he had ever had, the only visit to his family since the beginning of the war, and it was his last! A comrade in communicating the sad intelligence to his mother, says: "He fell, and died the glorious death of a soldier while leading a charge made by our company on the 28th day of July, near Campbellton, on the Chattahoochee river. You have lost a noble and affectionate son; we a brave and generous comrade, and true friend. His loss is sincerely mourned by our company and by the entire regiment."

He gave his life freely to his country; he fell in a cause which his large heart and generous patriotism cherished as sacred: a cause for which all good christians pray, and God prospers; and this reflection gives great balm to the bereaved.

On Dr. Hornby's farm,
He fills a soldier's grave!

From the Richmond Whig, of Tuesday.

Early and Sheridan---The Situation Near the Potomac.

We published yesterday a full account of an attack of Sheridan upon Early on the 25th, which the Baltimore *American* of the 27th endeavors to dwarf into a reconnoissance, but which our readers plainly saw, in spite of the prevarication of the *American's* correspondent, was a positive defeat. When Early's official account reaches us, this we are certain will prove to be the upshot of the affair. According to the *American*, before the reconnoissance, Wilson's cavalry was at Halltown, and Merritt's division of cavalry at Shepherds town. The two, by arrangement, united at Kearneysville, and under Torbett moved a mile towards Leetown, where he met Early's skirmish line—dismounting a brigade, according to the *American*, he drove them back, but was forced to desist because Early's reserve, Breckinridge's corps, "two miles in length," was close at hand. In the meantime, Custar was cut off for a time, but Sheridan learned next morning, through a courier, that he was safe. The whole is summed up as one of those reconnoissances, *"the object of which being accomplished, the force making it retired without considerable loss."* We have given this hasty and brief recapitulation of what we have already published in full, so that we might intelligibly locate the various places mentioned in the Yankee account. This will obviate the necessity of so doing when Early's official dispatch is received.

Harper's Ferry, at the junction of the Winchester and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, just where the Shenandoah river enters the Potomac, is distant from Winchester 27 miles—Martinsburg is directly on the Baltimore and Ohio road 20 miles west of Harper's Ferry, and Kearneysville 6 miles west of Duffield, and consequently seven miles east of Martinsburg. Both are stations on the Baltimore & Ohio road. Shepherdstown, on the Virginia side of the Potomac and northward of the railroad, is about 12 miles from Harper's Ferry and the same distance from Martinsburg—Leetown is two miles south of the railroad, on the Shepherdstown road, which crosses the railroad something less than a mile east of Kearneysville. Halltown is south-east of Duffield's Station, from which it is distant about seven miles. After what the *American* terms the reconnoissance of the 25th, Sheridan still continued with the main body of his army near Harper's Ferry, while Wilson's cavalry was again at Halltown, and Custar's at some other indefinite point of safety.

Sheridan has thus arranged his forces at and in striking distance of Harper's Ferry, not so much with a view to an emergency, of occupying the famous heights, as of remaining at a point from which, if Early attempts to cross into Maryland, he will be able to reach Boonsboro' and other neighboring places, which the experience of two campaigns has established as strategic. These calculations will do very well, however, when debated in a General's tent, or when discussed in the columns of a newspaper, but like signs of rain in dry weather, they will all fail before the indomitable go-aheadativeness of a General like Early.

Ere this we would not be surprised if the deliberations of the Chicago Convention are not enlivened by the tidings of another rebel victory along the Potomac.

THE PROSPECT OF ABUNDANCE OF CORN.—So far as the human vision can penetrate, there seems to be the strongest reason to thank Providence for averting the danger of want of the necessary food of life, for which, to a very considerable extent, portions of the Confederacy have been suffering for several months past. The appearances around us, and the accounts from various parts of our own and the more Southern States, almost all speak of the most bountiful crop we have had for years. This coming event has indeed cast its shadow before, for corn, which had been as high here as $40 to $45 per bushel, has gradually fallen in price to $14 in this market, and it will doubtless go still lower, even before the new is matured. This shows that there has been plenty of corn in the State, but people who held it have been afraid to sell, lest, if there should be another short crop, their own families might come to want. All apprehensions of that kind being happily dissipated, the surplus of the last crop is now freely thrown upon the market at a more moderate price. We learn also that farmers are already feeding their stock on the green growing crop, seeing that it is so luxuriant. And we may look for a far better and more abundant supply of meat this coming fall and winter. We have war indeed—and a dreadful, inhuman war—but let us be thankful that it is on our part a righteous and a successful war, and that we are spared the two other great scourges of the human family—Pestilence and Famine.—*Fay Observer.*

LANE'S BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE BELOW RICHMOND.—Extract from a letter dated

"NEAR FUZZLE'S MILLS, Aug. 18.

"Since my last we have had a hard time and severe fighting. Day before yesterday our Brigade made the most brilliant charge of the war. The enemy massed his heavy columns in front of troops on our right, drove Wright's Georgia brigade out of their breastworks, and killed Gen. Girardy, their commander. We moved our brigade by the right flank, charged at double quick with a yell, and re-captured the whole line. Just before our charge things looked blue enough; but the ever ready North Carolinians of our noble brigade again saved the day, as they did twice on the 12th May at Spotsylvania. All the army are complimenting us. We killed an enormous number of Yankees, and captured some 600 prisoners. As usual we fought Hancock's 2d corps. The whole thing was done by our brigade and a few Georgians who struggled in. It was glorious. Col Barbour [commanding the brigade] was wounded. . . E. J. H., Jr."

ANOTHER MILITARY PRISON.—We understand, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, that another military prison for Yankees is to be erected on the Central railroad near Milton.

Notwithstanding the fact that the prison at Andersonville has been enlarged, it is still too small to hold the captured Yankees. The number at the present time is over 33,000, and more are coming daily.

The prison at Andersonville measures five hundred and forty yards one way, and two hundred and sixty the other. The prison near Milton is to be four hundred and forty yards square.

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON the 6th of September next, I will sell at Public Auction, where I now live, 15 head of Horses and Mules, among them 2 fine Stallions, 2 large Jacks, several good Brood Mares, some blooded Colts, about 30 head of Cattle, including Work Oxen, Milch and dry Cattle of the best Stock, 100 head of Sheep, crossed with the Merino, and a good stock of Hogs. Also a large lot of Farming tools, embracing 4, 3, 2 and 1 horse plows, several Wagons, Wheat Reaper, Mowing Machine 2 Corn Shellers, Hoes, Mattocks, Carpenters' Tools, &c., &c.

My Negroes may be hired privately for next year. Sale absolute. Terms cash.

JNO. F. POARD.

Rowan County, Aug 30-d6t

Wanted.

ONE PAIR of French BURR STONES, for which the highest cash price will be paid—For particulars apply at the Clerk's Desk, Confederate office.

aug 31-d5t W. H. WILLIAMS.

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING qualified as Executor, the undersigned, at the residence of Mrs. Mary H. Cheek, deceased, on the main road one mile south of the town of Warrenton, will, on the 22d day of September 1864, sell at public auction, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Fodder, Oats, Horses, Tobacco in hhds., 32 Cows, Oxen, &c., 75 to 100 Hogs, including Sows and Pigs and many good for pork, being now in good condition, and every other kind of perishable property belonging to the deceased.—Six months credit for all sums over $100. As soon as gathered, there will be a fine crop of Corn and Fodder for sale, of which further notice will be given. The plantation, a most desirable one, is also for rent, either privately or publicly. This sale is well worthy of the attention of those who wish to obtain a supply of Corn and Meat, or a good residence.

THO. J. PITCHFORD, Ex'r.
Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 29—aug 31-d20t-w3t
Weekly Conservative copy 3 times.

Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold at TOWLES' Auction and Commission Store on SATURDAY, September 3d, the LOT belonging to Miss Lewy Card, situated in the Eastern Ward of the City, and in a good neighborhood. It has an excellent well of water on it, and lies well for improvement.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Aug. 31, 1864.—3t* Auctioneer.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to
GREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

Wanted.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN to take charge of two boys, ages 12 and 14 years, Competent to teach the English, Latin and French languages. To one coming well recommended, a pleasant home, and liberal salary will be offered. A churchman preferred. Address,

G. W. COLLIER,
aug 31-d10t Goldsboro', N. C.

Notice.

BY ORDER of the County Court of Chatham, I shall offer for sale in front of the Court House, $15,000 N. C TREASURY NOTES, on TUESDAY of September Superior Court, being the 20th of September.

HENRY A. LONDON, Chairman.
Pittsboro', Sept. 1, 1864.—dtds*

Just Received,

A SMALL LOT
OF FRENCH MARINO
UNDERSHIRTS.

CALL soon, before they are all gone, at
aug 27-d1w A. KLINE'S.

NOTICE.

AS GOOD AS THE BEST
CIDER VINEGAR,
BRAGGS' BEST CHEWING TOBACCO,
A FEW PAPERS OF NEEDLES,
or sale at W. W. WOODEL'S
August 27th—dtf.

Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, for the next session, a young Lady qualified to teach the English Branches and Music in his private family, to a few small children. Refugees and others will find a pleasant home on application, with references, immediately, to

KADER BIGGS,
aug 27-d6t* Hilliardston, Nash Co., N. C.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31 dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

ADJT AND INSPR GEN S OFFICE,
Richmond, Aug. 16, 1864.

EXTRACT.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67.

* * * * * * * *

V. Paragraph I., General Orders No. 63, (current series) is thus amended:

All detailed men, (including those between 18 and 45 years of age,) will report to, and be commanded by the General of Reserves in the State in which they have been assigned or detailed, who will organize them into companies and battalions. It is not anticipated that they will be called out, except in emergencies occurring in or near the counties of their residence; nor will service be exacted of them beyond those counties and counties contiguous thereto; except that companies hereafter formed may be required to perform service in repelling raids along a line of railroad running through their respective counties. All exempts are allowed, and invited to enroll themselves with such companies, so as to be prepared to aid in defending their homes when menaced by the enemy.

* * * * * * *

[Signed] S. COOPER,
A. and I. Gen.

Official—JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.

Headq'rs Reserve North Carolina,
Raleigh, Aug. 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

I. Pursuant to General Orders No. 67, paragraph V., Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated August 16th, 1864. Local Enrolling Officers will proceed at once to organize the detailed men, of whatever kind, in their respective counties, into companies, reporting to this office the names and residence of the officers elected.

II. All exempts are invited, and earnestly requested, to attach themselves to companies thus to be organized, for home defence.

Arms and ammunition will be issued as soon as the companies are formed.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
aug 25-d7t A. A. Gen.

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel, copy seven times.

Jailor's Notice.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Chatham county, N. C., a Negro Man, who says his name is WASHINGTON, who first said he belonged to a Mr. Williams, of Hanover county, but now says he belongs to a man named Johnson, who bought him in Richmond, Va.

Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches, weighs about 160 pounds; not very black. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. HANKS, Jailor.
aug 26 8t* P. O. Pittsboro', N. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 28, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $100 notes, at 66⅔ per centum on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23-d12t Secretary of the Treasury.

Five Hundred Million Loan.

NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

Treasury Department C. S. A.,
Richmond, Aug 22, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sales of the above BONDS, at the present Treasury price of $135, and accrued interest, will be discontinued after the 30th day of September next; or, when the sales shall have reached seventy millions of dollars, if so much shall be sold before the said 30th day of September.

The sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price, and due notice will be given of their resumption, and of the price fixed upon the bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it his duty to call the special attention of tax-payers generally, and particularly the agricultural class, to this notice. This loan should be all taken up by our own people.

The payment of interest to foreign countries will be onerous and oppressive on the return of peace and low prices. And now that all agricultural products are commanding such high prices, by investing in the bonds of the Government tax-payers will become themselves the receivers of the taxes collected for the payment of interest.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 26-d12t Secretary of Treasurer.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS BEARING 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, August 8, 1864.

BY the 14th section of the act to reduce the currency, approved February 17th, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue the above certificates, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States. They cannot be sold, but are only to be issued to such creditors of the Government as are willing to receive the same in payment of their demands. They must also be given at par, though free from taxation.

The attention of purchasing agents and disbursing officers of the Government is called to this class of public securities as offering peculiar advantages to those from whom the supplies of the Government are bought, and to facilitate the use of them, checks drawn by disbursing officers upon the Depositaries holding these funds, and marked across the face "payable in certificates of indebtedness," will be paid in conformity there with.

Depositaries are hereby authorized and required to comply with this regulation, and to make application to the Register for supplies of certificates as required.

[Signed] G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 23-d26t Secretary of Treasury.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country; and, whereas, General Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, August 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promtly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority:

Now, therefore, I. Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion, by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens; and this promise shall hold good for THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms, that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception, when caught as well as against their aiders and abetters, in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation, orders will be issued to the entire militia of the State, to turn out for their arrest; and I hope, by timely submission, they will spare me the pain of hunting down, like guilty felons, many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina, I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power or, he would succeed, and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, the 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHETERS, Private Secretary, pro. tem.

[aug 25-d6t tri-w6t&w2t

All the daily papers in the State copy one week—all other papers, two weeks, and send bills to Executive Department.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE

W. M. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23 177-dt

Sorghum Boilers

FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.

P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 22 dtf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.
aug 4-dtf

Real Estate For Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land in Onslow county, containing 800 acres; half of which is cleared and in cultivation, and producing finely; about 200 acres first rate land to clear. Elevated and healthy, and so situated as to require but little fencing.

For particulars, address,

D. A. HUMPHREY,
aug 18-d9t* Goldsboro', N. C.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8-dtf Treasurer.

Valuable Iron Property for Sale.

WE offer for sale the Crowder's Mountain Iron Works, formerly known as Briggs' Forge, consisting of near eleven thousand acres of Land, about one thousand of which is cleared and very fine farming land. There is an abundance of excellent ore, including the celebrated yellow ridge ore bank—one 15 or 20 horse Steam Engine; over 150 feet of Iron Pump, Ropes, Chains, &c., for raising ore; a Saw and Grist Mill, and three hot blast Forge Furnaces, all in successful operation.

There is also a very heavy Rolling Mill, containing six sets of rollers and machinery necessary for its successful operation, which we will sell separately, if desired. The growing crop will be sold if the purchaser desires. There is a good dwelling and all necessary outhouses at the works.

For further information, address, at White Pine, Gaston county, N. C.

aug 24-d6t* GARRETT & BROTHERS.

MADAME SOSNOWSKI'S

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

(BARHAMVILLE, NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C.)

THE EXERCISES of this Institute will be commenced the 1st of October, 1864.

The services of SIGNOR TORIANNI and other eminent Instructors have been secured for the Institute.

For Circular and information, apply to the Principal. aug 15-tawSt*

Confederate Taxes!

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES for the year 1864. At—

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

Banks, Monday,	5th	"
Barney Jones', Tuesday,	6th	"
Lashley's ✕ Roads, Wednesday,	7th	"
Green Level, Thursday,	8th	"
Morrisville, Friday,	9th	"
Busbee's, Monday,	12th	"
Hood's Tuesday,	13th	"
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th	"
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th	"
Forestville, Friday,	16th	"
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th	"
Laws', Tuesday,	20th	"
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st	"
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd	"

The tax-payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Ground-peas, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively, must be stated separately.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts, and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, tationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations, Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
R. H. JONES, } Assessors.
aug 3-d26t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE!

PURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court, made at Raleigh, June term, 1864, the undersigned, executor of the late Wm. M. Carson, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in Marion, McDowell county, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, a very desirable TRACT OF LAND, lying on Beech Creek, adjoining the Pleasant Gardens, including the late residence of said deceased, containing about seven hundred acres, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is good bottom, and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a large and comfortable brick house with seven rooms and all the necessary outbuildings, including a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, and several hundred choice fruit trees. Also an undivided half interest in four hundred and twenty acres adjoining the above, one hundred and fifty acres of which is bottom. At the same time and place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. L. Carson, deceased, under an order of the County Court, an undivided half interest in what is known as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about five hundred acres, and sixty acres, adjoining the same, lying on the Chestnut branch, and one hundred acres lying on the Pole Bridge branch. Also an undivided one-sixth interest in the Fork place, lying on the north fork of the Catawba river, containing about six hundred acres; and an undivided one-fourth interest in about two hundred and fifty acres of wood land, adjoining the town of Marion.

For any further information about the property, call on or address the subscriber at Marion, North Carolina.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

JOHN CARSON,
Executor of Wm. M. Carson, dec'd,
and administrator of Wm. L. Carson, dec'd.
aug 17-d30t

NITRE AND MINING BUREAU,
Richmond, Aug 15, 1864.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of War, the Commissary Department will in future furnish all supplies required by the Bureau, and all officers or agents of the Nitre and Mining Bureau now engaged collecting Commissary Stores in the State of North Carolina, Virginia and Upper Tennessee will at once cease operations. Engagements already made will be complied with.

RICHARD MORTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
aug 19-6t Acting Chief of Bureau.

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

AND

Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.

july 14, 1864—d3m.

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

Mt. Vernon Female Seminary.

(*Mineral Springs, Chatham County, N. C.*)

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced instructors.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to

REV. WM. HOOPER,
Or
T. C. HOOPER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable, with a view to the benefit to be derived from the mineral water.

aug 18 d6t

$100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from me on Monday last, PREWCY, aged 40 years, and EMILY, aged 16. Both are very black and stout made. They are probably making their way to the Eastern part of the State, where they were brought from.

I will give the above reward for their confinement in jail, so that I can get them.

BENJ. ELLIS,
aug 17-d20t Concord, N. C.

Negroes Wanted!

I wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Blacksmith.

THOS. J. PERSON,
aug 16-20t Garysburg, N. C.

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by

july 2-1 6-dtf GREECH & LITCHFORD.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 30 gallons to 150 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.

july 21 1m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Mendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8-14d-tf

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

C. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHMOND, July 22, 1864. july 27-dtf

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1865, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of any Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary.

C. B. HARRISON,
july 27-tf C. S. Depositary.
Conservative copy till forbid.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

The Intentions of Sherman.

From the latest information from Atlanta, published in another column, his intentions are not by any means clear. He has evidently retired from the immediate front of Atlanta and was preparing for crossing and has probably crossed the Chattahoochee ere this.

That some important movement is in progress there can be no doubt, but it is not certain that this movement is a retreat. Sherman, finding that he stood no chance of success where he was, may have entirely altered his plans and this change of position may be the forerunner of new efforts for the capture of Atlanta. Massing his whole strength on our left, he may endeavor to drive our forces from East Point, secure the railroad and compel Hood to uncover the Gate City.

It is the opinion, however, of the Georgia papers near the scene of action, that Sherman is preparing to leave. It is certainly time for him to be disgusted with his want of success. His flanking movements were literally "played out" the moment our army crossed the Chattahoochee, and nothing remained to him but to fight. This he did, on several memorable occasions, and invariably came to grief. For some time back he has ceased his assaults and vented his spite by throwing shells at the women and children who still remain in Atlanta. How long he would have continued this favorite Yankee pastime, it is impossible to tell—perhaps he may have kept it up all winter—had not Wheeler got in his rear. This we think is the secret of Sherman having with drawn from our right and centre. By keeping up a show of force on the left, he may hope to convince Hood that he is about to assault that portion of our lines and under cover of this feint, cross his train over the river without let or hindrance.

A few days, or it may be hours, will clear up the mystery. If he assaults our line, another victory will be added to those already won by the army of Tennessee and valuable assistance will be rendered to the Peace party of the North. If he retreats, thousands of stragglers will fall into our hands, the campaign will have proven a disastrous failure, and we shall be well rid of a great nuisance. The assistance rendered to the Northern Peace party will be as great or may-hap' greater than if he had been beaten in battle. Look at it in any light, the news from the front is decidedly encouraging. Like Oliver Twist, we would like to have a "little more."

Holding as we do that the most vital question for reform is the currency—and that the welfare of the confederacy is in the hands of the people and especialy of the farmers, and seeing as we do so much of sound practical intelligence in the letters of the new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Trenholm, and hoping that his excellent views, if presented to the public, will have a beneficial effect, we think our columns well employed in disseminating his teaching.

We therefore present to-day another of his letters. It is evident that his policy will not be that of the last Congress. It is evident also that about his policy there will be naught but the strictest observance of faith and obligation, and all his arguments are addressed with this one view, and on this one idea of strict fidelity and honesty in the discharge of the national liabilities.

He says to the farmers, corporations and manufacturers: Advance your prices, inflate your currency, and you entail on yourselves as the chief carriers the burden of an intolerable debt, a debt which foreigners will be glad to hold and are daily buying.

On the other hand, reduce your prices; value your currency, invest in Government securities, and your gains will be real, not suppositious; they will be retained, not swept away—and you yourselves holding the securities, will become the receivers of the taxes which you will be called to pay.

If these convincing appeals of Mr. Trenholm's produce no effect, then it is manifest either that the people are too absorbed to listen, or that they are heedless of the future.

Losses in the Weldon R. R. Fight.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says our losses in the fight on the Weldon Railroad, on Thursday last, will foot up between six and seven hundred killed and wounded. Among the wounded, he mentions Col. Lane, of the 26th N. C., Regiment. Some fifty-odd of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands and have been carried to Richmond.—Some of the enemy's prisoners report that they saw one of their general officers dead on the field but did not ascertain his name.—Among the losses, we deeply regret to learn that Col. W. H. A. Speer and Lieut. Colonel Bird were killed. The former had just been elected to our State Senate from the Ashe, Surry, &c., district.

As the troops engaged in this terrible battle were nearly all North Carolinians, we dread to receive the lists of the casualties, as the six or seven hundred killed and wounded must of necessity be among the N. C. troops. We are glad to learn that the list of killed is very small—and the entire loss is astonishingly small, compared with the enemy's loss of ten thousand.

One thousand beef cattle, captured by Gen. Wheeler, arrived in Macon on Monday last.

Appeal to the Public.

We have been requested by W. P. Munford, Esq; the indefatigable President of the "Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond," to copy the following Appeal, which we do with pleasure, and express an earnest hope that it will be responded to with a liberal generosity.—All must be aware, that the appeals that daily and hourly occur for assistance and relief to soldiers from every State in the Confederacy, as well as from its own large list of needy citizens, have drawn largely upon the resources of the citizens of Richmond. And they have been met with a full—hearted and continuous liberality that has caused the names of the women and men of that city to be familiar as household words and treasured in grateful remembrance all over the South. But they need assistance in sustaining this burden, and the people of other States, whose sons have been the beneficiaries of their munificence should promptly aid in the good work with alacrity and generosity.

Read the following Appeal, and send on your contributions as directed therein:

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Relief Committee of Richmond, through their Directory, appeal to the public for aid in behalf of the refugees and suffering poor in this city.

Richmond is at present filled with refugees from every portion of the Confederacy, many of them without employment or means, but most worthy of our generous sympathy and support. Our citizens, in their individual and corporate capacity, have been severely taxed for the relief of these persons and the poor generally since the commencement of the war, and while they are willing to bear their full proportion of the burden, yet they think an opportunity should be afforded to the benevolent and patriotic everywhere to unite in this good work. The presence of two great armies in our immediate vicinity, and the interruption to transportation on the railroads, have produced a scarcity of supplies, which can only be remedied, so far as those for whom we appeal are concerned, by contributions from individuals or corporations. Every precaution will be taken by the committee to insure the distribution of the supplies purchased or contributed to the families of our soldiers and the worthy poor.

The duty of providing for the families of our soldiers has recently been transferred from the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Relief Committee, and we trust that the same liberality which has heretofore been manifesthd to them will be extended to us.

The Southern Express Company have kindly agreed to ship all articles contributed to the poor free of charge.

Contributions of money should be sent to H. E. C. Baskerville, Treasurer, and all supplies should be consigned to the "Relief Committee of Richmond," care of Messrs. Martin & Cardozo.

Prompt and regular contributions are earnestly requested.

WM. P. MUNFORD, President.

aug 31—tf*

N. C. RAILROAD, August 29th, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—I notice in a recent issue of your paper, a paragraph from the Fayetteville *Observer*, to which you add a complaint that your papers for Pittsboro' and other offices leaving the Railroad at Morrisville, are carried by and brought back by the returning Agent, and charging the Agents on this line with remissness of duty in not delievering them as the train goes west. It is true that mail matter for that point, and even for Durham's is frequently carried by and has to be sent back by the returning agent; but this is not the Agent's fault, for the following reasons: the amount of mail matter received at Raleigh and from the R & G Railroad is so large that it is impossible for the Agent to distribute it before passing Morrisville, and when the Weeklies come out we seldom get through before getting to Hillsboro'. To remedy the difficulty, the Department ordered the P. M. at Raleigh and the Agents on the R & G Railroad to divide the matter—putting that for points east of the shops in one set of pouches, and that west in another set. This enabled the Agents to get through the eastern mail by the time of reach Morrisville, while the order was attended to; but recently it has almost entirely been disregarded, notwithstanding our repeated remonstrances on the subject.

The Raleigh Dailies, which now form a very large portion of the matter from that point, are sent directly from the office to the cars, without making the division above alluded to, and these when added to the mails from the Post Office, form an amount of matter which, as I have before stated, it is impossible to get through with before passing Morrisville and, sometimes, Durham's Station.

I will mention further, that the daily papers of Raleigh are enveloped in common newspaper wrappers and often so carelessly directed with pale ink and fine steel pens that it is impossible to distribute them with that expedition that we could if the directions were legibly written, and many a package, from this cause, never reaches its destination

I am willing to bear the censure of neglect of duty whenever it can be established that I am guilty of it, but I do not like to be taxed through the news papers with the sins of others; and as I have no control of a paper through which to publish the above explanations, you will please give this note an insertion in your columns, and oblige,

Yours Respectfully,

JAMES H. MOORE.
R't Agt. N. C. R. R.

We give Mr. Moore the benefit of his explanation through our columns, with pleasure. He admits, however, all that we complained of. If the distribution of the mails cannot be made on the Road so as to deliver them to their proper destinations in time, an additional agent should be put on the route.

All Publishers are compelled to use "common newspaper wrappers"—it is the only wrapping paper to be had, except that which is held at so high a price that they cannot afford to purchase it. The wrappers of the *Confederate* are written on with a quill pen, and have large and plain enough inscriptions to be quickly read.

However, we are ready to concede the heavy labor which the Route Agents on this Road have to perform, and we hope for their relief and expedition the Postmaster here will make up pouches for points east of the Shops. We know the gentlemanly Agents, Messrs. Moore and Palmer, too well to suppose they would be derelict in duty—but we hope they will use a little *extra* efforts to deliver the papers in time at their places of destination. Sometimes packages pass the points where they should leave the Railroad, and are not returned by the next down train. *This* can certainly be remedied.

It is said that the Electric Spark, which was captured recently by the Confederate cruiser Florida, will be put under command of Captain Semmes until he can get a better vessel.

Spirit of the Richmond Press.

The *Sentinel* refers to a memorial addressed to Lincoln by the Federal officers imprisoned at Charleston, insisting on "a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our (the Yankees) comrades from the horrors now surrounding them." The memorialists in striving to paint the condition of their fellows in the blackest possible colors, only make a worse case against their own Government; for the action of that Government alone perpetuates the captivity of these prisoners. That Government, with remorseless fiendish instincts, consigns its own people to starvation and misery that it may better carry out its purpose of starving us into submission. The captives have no just cause to complain of our authorities, when their own Government is so criminally responsible for their sufferings.

The *Sentinel* says that the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, which met yesterday, will be watched both here and elsewhere with interest. The *Sentinel* refuses to play the *role* of sooth-sayer, and will not undertake to say who will receive the nomination; but it thinks that the peace party is already powerful enough to defy Mr. Lincoln, and with a judicious nomination it might probably triumph.

The *Dispatch* thinks that as the war progresses we begin to discover that another party will have to join in the fight; that party being Great Britain. The fact is, the *Dispatch* thinks that she is in the fight already. Her blows which she gives under the guise of neutrality are, in the opinion of the *Dispatch*, equally distributed. Other people may think differently from that paper when it says that England furnishes Irishmen to fight Confederate, and privateers to gall Yankees. We see thousands of Irishmen, but precious few privateers. The *Dispatch* is not far from the mark when it states that this is England's war; nor are we much mistaken in the belief that the scorings will be hers also.

Two subjects are treated in the *Examiner*—1, The Chicago Convention; and 2, the exchange of prisoners. Speculation in regard to the probable action of the Convention is useless, we must "wait for the wagon"—that is, the mail and the telegraph.

In this connection, the *Examiner* states as a known fact, that a fortnight ago a courier from the North, who had passed through Kentucky, entered Virginia, and was passed on to Richmond by the military authorities. Hence some remarkable disclosure is expected this very day—news even more gratifying than a Confederate victory. Placing no reliance on these anticipated divulgencies, the *Examiner* rests its hope of peace on a victory over Grant. So do we.

Exchanges in general, and special exchanges in particular, are considered by the *Examiner* as illustrative of the smartness and meanness of the Yankees. Its irony on Admiral Dahlgren's proposal to General Sam Jones to swap twenty-six citizens (grabbed at a Georgia court-house) for the same number of naval officers, is very biting. The article closes with these words:

Upon this general subject of the exchange of prisoners, there seems no prospect of any arrangement between the two belligerents which will be carried out in good faith by our enemies, until we shall have a hundred and fifty Yankees to give for our thirty Confederates.

"Southern Manufactures" are not to be permitted to languish if the *Enquirer* can help it. A correspondent writes a letter upon the theme "Machinery has become the synonym of economy," and this letter is introduced by the editor of the *Enquirer* with sundry comments, the nature of which may be gathered from the subjoined assertion.

"The Southern people are beginning to realize the tremendous disadvantage under which they labor in having disparagesd the importance of material development as a means of defensive war." Ergo, we must crack on steam and go to manufacturing.

The *Whig* says that to say that Lincoln and Grant are our best friends, is but to repeat a Southern axiom. Much more to the purpose is the fact, established by the calculations which we find in late Northern papers, that the prospect of the War Democrats and the Peace Democrats are alike hopeless. The re-election of Lincoln and the continuance of Grant at the head of the Northern armies, is a foregone conclusion. There is to be no armistice, no convention of all the States, no premature attempt at an impossible adjustment. The fight is to be fought out. The winning side is to have its own way, and make its own terms, without the fear of afterclaps, unsettled questions and another war five, ten or fifteen years hence. Which side will be the winner is no longer doubtful, or within the power of the Chicago Convention to render problematical. Lincoln and Grant will settle the question quite to the satisfaction of New England and the South.

THE handsome list of contributions to the Soldiers Female Relief Association, published in this paper a few days since, were erroneously attributed to the Ladies of the neighborhood of Forestville, whereas it should have been *Dunnsville*, in this county—a neighborhood distinguished for patriotic and generous people. Forestville is also, as her contributions will testify when they are forthcoming.

We are again under obligations to friends for Richmond and Petersburg papers in advance of the mails. These favors are highly prized. It is only by private hands we receive papers from Petersburg, the mails having brought us none from that city for about a week past. We shall therefore be greatly obliged by a continuation of such favors.

[From the Petersburg Express, of Tuesday.]

From the Front.

The reports that the Yankees have left the line of the Weldon Railroad, scarcely needs contradiction. They may have contracted their lines to some extent, as they did under compulsion at Reams' Station on Thursday last, but they still hold the road in heavy force. Finding eventually that maintaining this position is rather more expensive than its advantages warrant, the Yankees may retire.

We unintentionally omitted to state yesterday, that Col. Lane, of the 26th N. C. T., and Col. Little, of the 11th Georgia regiment, were severely wounded in the fight of Thursday. Our wounded have mostly been brought in and sent to the different hospitals, or shipped to Richmond. Our total loss in this engagement will scarcely reach over six or seven hundred. Considering the character of the works that were stormed, the quantity of artillery massed there, and the number of troops behind them, this loss is indeed small.

The situation, since our last report has not changed, but we cannot with truth say that "all is quiet along the lines." An unbroken roar of artillery sounded on the air throughout the day yesterday, increasing in intensity during the afternoon. What with the echoes resounding from the neighboring heights, the far off woods, and floating back on the waters of the Appomattox, we had a day of martial music, of which the most devoted soldier of ancient or modern times might have been proud.

During the artillery dueling, a great many shells, fired from the Yankee line fell in the city. Yesterday afternoon the firing increased in intensity, and continued for several hours.

It is stated that the term of the one hundred days' men in Grant's army will expire this week. He has no small number in his breastworks, and we venture to assert that their experience of military life there, has not increased their love for it. There are some of these poor fellows, however, whose term will not end for a long time yet, as we have them enjoying hospitality in Southern prisons.

Parties from the lines report seeing a large body of Yankee cavalry yesterday, moving around towards our extreme right, in the direction of the Weldon Railroad. The object of this movement is mere conjecture—probably another raid is in contemplation.

From Atlanta.

The official dispatch from Gen. Hood, published in our paper yesterday, was dated Saturday, the 28th. We give below the following extracts from Georgia papers of Monday, two days later than Gen. Hood's dispatch, which seem to confirm the impression that Sherman is retiring from before Atlanta:

The Macon *Confederacy* says:

Our dispatches from the front say that the enemy has retired. The whole of the line that was lately occupied by him is now held by our forces. What has induced this movement on the part of Sherman is not explained. We are inclined to give the interpretation in favor of Wheeler, who has wheeled about his rear to such an extent as to somewhat cramp Sherman for food in his late position. An order reducing the rations of his army was picked up after he had retired. This would seem to indicate that something more than mere strategy on his part had superinduced his movement. We are inclined to the belief that forty-eight hours hence, will find his whole force across the Chattahoochee, if not in full retreat. Now is the time for Hood to show his skill in tactics. He should prevent Sherman's escape before he is severely chastised. Will he do it? We fear not, as Sherman's hungry army will scarcely pause to give him battle. We await further news from the front.

FORREST.

To day we have the Yankee account of Forrest's raid on Memphis. It will need no great skill at penetration for one who reads their reports to see they have evaded telling the whole truth. They say little of what captures he made, or what property he destroyed. It is hardly probable that Forrest would go into so important a place as Memphis with 3000 men, and then leave with a few prisoners and no plunder, especially as they say the place was held by only a handful of men and they without leaders.

The Macon *Telegraph* says:

From Atlanta we hear that the enemy has decamped and retreated across the Cattahoochee. Private accounts say they left behind a good deal of their camp paraphernalia, and convey the idea of a precipitate retreat. We still have our doubts whether Sherman has actually abandoned his on-to-Atlanta, and are disposed to look for some new developement of strategy before long. Time will show—so far it has shown frustration, and we hope will continue to show it.

SHERMAN'S REAR.

We learn from the Chattanooga *Rebel* that Yankee prisoners taken on Saturday report that there had not been a train down the Western and Atlantic road for six days, and that the unders anding throughout the Yankee army was that Wheeler had cut the road, and was tearing it up without opposition. The prisoners state that their cavalry force was so reduced by their losses in the McCook and Stoneman raids that they had no cavalry to spare from the necessary operations of the army to send in pursuit.

A dispatch from Atlanta dated the 29th, says:

The enemy are now fortifying their base between Pace's farm and the Campbleton road, their left resting on the railroad near the Chattahoochee bridge. They are building a permanent bridge with a pontoon train and organizing a depot of supplies at Nincin's station, preparatory to entering upon a new campaign against our left. Scouts this morning report forces crossing the West Point Railroad.

The Richmond *Sentinel* speaks as follows of the North Carolina troops in the Weldon Railroad fight:

The infantry force by which the splendid success beyond Petersburg on Thursday evening last was achieved, consisted entirely of North Carolinians—all honor to the old North State, and her brave and victorious soldiers! Their victory over the Yankees was as signal as the late triumph at the ballot box over factionists, demagogues, and tories. Hampton, too, performed with his cavalry a new and brilliant part in his charge upon and capture of a line of breastworks. Well done everybody! We congratulate them all, and our people everywhere, are praising their exceedingly handsome achievement.

TO CURE NOSE BLEEDING.—Roll up a piece of paper and press it under the upper lip. We have tried this plan in a great number of cases, and have only seen it fail on one occasion.

A Letter from Secretary Trenholm.

The annexed letter from Secretary Trenholm was written to a gentleman in Savannah:

RICHMOND, Aug. 13, 1864.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 4th inst., and read it with great interest. Our views have been generally of accord upon the subject of the finances, and I would willingly follow now the course you recommend if it were possible. But it is not; the recent measures of Congress are but partially accomplished; and to arrest them half way, and attempt to substitute others, would lead to a condition of things approaching financial anarchy. Until the regular session of Congress, nothing can be done in the way of legislation for the redress of present ills. I shall do all in my power by a prudent administration of existing laws, to sustain the credit of the Government, until Congress assembles. And having given to their measures a patient, fair and deliberate trial, I shall perhaps be listened to then with more attention, in suggesting measures of reform. For what may take place in the meantime, I am in no way responsible. But our difficulties ought not to be aggravated by this short delay; and they can become so only in one way, viz: by the people advancing the price of supplies upon the Government.

The chief outlay now is for wheat, corn, fodder and meat; woolen and cotton goods; and railroad transportation. For these the Government deals with the planters, the manufacturer and the railroad companies.—Nearly all its foreign supplies are now imported through its own agencies, and adds but little either to the circulation or the funded debt.

For the home purchase enumerated, and all other domestic expenditures, it is estimated that the outlay will not exceed three hundred millions from the 1st of July to the 21st December, provided that prices are not advanced beyond those of last year. These expenditures are thus under the almost absolute control of those three interests. And of these the planters are the chief in number, importance and influence. They hold the entire supply of food for the soldiers in the field and his family at home. Will they advance the prices of food and with an abundent harvest? I hope and believe they will not.

Be that as it may, it is a risk that has been deliberately undertaken by Congress, in the arrangements of the two bills, and upon them the responsibility rests. The Virginia planters have nobly done their duty, in holding public meetings and opposing any advance of the schedule prices for their productions; and we must hope that their brethren in other States will not display a smaller share of patriotism and wisdom. There is no class so deeply concerned as themselves in keeping down the expenses of the Government. They are the great property holders of the country, and upon them must at last rest the chief burden of the public debt. There can be no escape from its ultimate payment; even now the bonds of the Government in immense sums are daily passing into the hands of foreigners, and coming more and more under the protection of international obligations. And our people are thus blindly allowing the only description of security that will maintain its present value on the return of peace to pass into the hands of strangers, while they themselves are employing the large sums paid them by the Government for domestic productions, to inflate more and more the prices of all descriptions of property, only to find their supposed gains swept away by the ruinous decline that will follow the return of peace.

If the planters saw their true interests they would be first to insist upon low prices and prudent expenditures. And the proceeds of every bushel of corn would be invested by them in Government securities, that they might themselves become the receivers of the future taxes. Yours most respectfully,

G. A. TRENHOLM.

From Sherman's Rear---Capture of Yankees, Horses and Beef Cattle.

On Sunday morning, the 14th inst., a portion of Gen. Henderson's brigade of cavalry, composed of the 53d Alabama regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. S. Gaines, 24th Alabama battalion, and two pieces of light artillery, commanded by Lieut. Davis, formerly of Terrell's battery, numbering in all about three hundred men, struck the Western and Atlantic railroad between Adairsville and Calhoun. They destroyed the track and telegraph at two points. While this work was progressing, a large body of Yankee cavalry, supposed to number about fifteen hundred, having in charge seventeen hundred beef cattle, fresh from the blue grass of Kentucky, came in sight. The Alabamians immediately attacked and routed the Yankees, capturing the cattle and twenty five or thirty horses and eighty one prisoners, and killing and wounding about thirty of the enemey. They also burned a small wagon train. Among the prisoners was a very preacher from Pickens county, named Paine, who was raising a company of tories for the Yankee service. Our loss was one wounded and four captured. Among the captured is Capt. W. E. Davis, of the 53d Alabama.

Subsequently the Yankees recaptured about seven hundred of the cattle, leaving in our hands one thousand and forty-eight. The command made a forced march through the mountains, for this place, making about the best time on record, living on short rations and part of the time upon roasting ears alone. They reached here last Saturday in a jaded condition. The cattle are very large and in good condition. At the present prices of beef and hides, they are worth a half million dollars.

We could learn nothing of the operations of other portions of our cavalry from the men, as there are three or four bodies operating at different points, independently of each other.—*Athens Banner, 24th.*

A SAD MISFORTUNE.—A gallant soldier, Capt. Joseph G. Morrison, who was wounded in the leg, near Drewry's Bluff, in May last, returned to Richmond a few days ago en route for his post. Having a brother in the army before Petersburg, he thought he would pay him a visit before reporting for duty. Arriving there, he found his brother in the advanced lines, and stopped for the night at the headquarters of Gen Hoke. About three o'clock, A. M., a shell fell among the mess with whom he was staying, exploded, and tore off his left foot and severely wounded the calf of his right leg. He is now lying in a critical condition at Chester. Capt. M., is brother-in-law to the late Lieut. Gen. Stonewall Jackson, and was formerly on his staff; he was subsequently upon the staff of Gen. Hoke, and was finally assigned to the command of a company in a North Carolina regiment, in which capacity he was acting with distinguished gallantry when wounded in May, and to which he was returning. He is also, we learn, brother of Maj. W. W. Morrison, District Commissary of this place.—*State Journal.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 31. The flag of truce boat New York arrived yesterday at Varina, with five officers including Maj Armsty, Capt. Weed, and one Chaplain, also Mrs. Gen. Vaughan and family. No papers yet received.

Wheeler's Operations.

LYNCHBURG, Aug. 31.—The correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, under date of Bristol, August the 29th, says Wheeler has burnt Loudon bridge, over the Tennessee river, thence went to Marysville and captured seven hundred prisoners, thence to New Market, capturing two hundred more prisoners, and sent them to South Carolina. The above news was heard at Bristol by passengers on the train of the afternoon of the 29th of August, and deemed reliable by the authorities there.

From Mississippi.

OSYKA, Aug. 29, via MOBILE, Aug. 30.—The enemy, seven thousand strong, are in full retreat for the River. Col. Scott has all the roads blockaded in their front, Col. McClelland between them and the River; Col. Ogden, with his command, and Maj Cabbell's Cavalry are in pursuit. Prisoners still coming in. Capt. Barton's Battery is close to the River. Capt. John W. Locke, of Col. Scott's Staff, while carrying a very important dispatch, had his horse shot and was slightly wounded himself.

From the North.

PETERSBURG, August 31.—The Washington Chronicle of Sunday says that Stanton has telegraphed to General Dix that on Thursday the 25th, General Hancock was south of Reams' Station, and was attacked several times during the day, but repulsed the enemy in every assault.—At half past 6 p. m., a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground.

Hancock in his report, says at dark we withdrew, for reasons stated. He says his chief artillery lost 250 horses, and also says the rebels hold the skirmish line. He says his loss will probably be 1200 or 1500, though this is surmise.—He says it is is acknowledged to have been the most desperate fight of the war, resembling Spotsylvania in charges, though the numbers engaged were less important.

Meade telegraphs that the Safe Guard have come in, who reports the field covered with rebel dead. He says this shows how severely they were punished.

Meade says the Safe Guard talked with rebel officers who say their losses are greater than ever before during this war. [What a thundering yankee *lie*. Will the Chicago Convention for whom it was intended believe this yankee yarn—EDS. CON.]

Grant says such losses as the rebels sustained at the Railroad, they cannot stand. Stanton intimates that the rebel loss in the last two weeks has been ten thousand—Federal loss heavy.

Dispatches from Chicago say that McClellan will be nominated. The war Democrats are pressing Dix, but he stands no chance. Gov. Campbell of Tenn. Guthree of Ky., or Pendleton of Ohio, will be nominated for Vice President.

A Great Peace Meeting was held at Chicago on Saturday night. Garrett Davis, Vallandigham and Fernando Wood were the speakers. McClelland and Horatio Seymour are the prominent candidates for the Presidency.

The Tallahassee is reported to have destroyed twenty-seven vessels. Later accounts report her at Halifax.

Concerning Exchanges of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, Aug. 31.—A communication from Judge Ould addressed to the relatives and friends of Confederates confined in Northern prisons, will be published to-morrow, setting forth the efforts made by the Confederate authorities to effect an exchange of prisoners. Judge Ould gives a copy of a letter sent to Mulford yesterday, awaiting for reply to his last proposition. Mulford answers under date of to-day:—"I have no communication on the subject from our authorities, nor am I authorized to make an answer."

The Chicago Convention.

RICHMOND, August 31.—The *Herald* of the 27th, has a telegram from Chicago which states that the New York delegation received a perfect ovation from Detroit to Chicago at every station. Every delegation closed with cheers for McClellan. Thayer of Troy, several times asked the crowds who they wanted nominated, Seymour or McClellan? The cry was always emphatically McClelland dear. Richmond (who is he?) expresses a positive conviction that McClellan will be the nominee.

Yankee Accounts from the Valley, and from the Chicago Convention.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—The New York Herald of the 29th, says that Sheridan telegraphs that Early left his front on Friday night, falling back to Smithfield or middle way. He has reports of the capture of 100 prisoners, and in flying, the loss of the rebels was 150 killed and wounded.

Sheridan says the indications are, that the rebels will leave the Valley.

The Herald says McClellan will be nominated, but the contest will be between McClellan and Seymour.

The Herald apprehends that the draft will be resisted in the city of New York, and a conflict between conscripts and the authorities will take place, which may seriously disturb the public peace. Stanton telegraphs Dix that he has not heard from Sheridan in two days.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 30th has press telegrams from Chicago of the 27th. The Convention was called to order by Belmont; in his remarks on taking the chair, he urged harmonious action in order to succeed in the cause of the constitution and the Union, and that law may prevail over fanaticism and treason. The Rev. Mr. Clarkson offered a prayer for a speedy peace.

A committee of one from each delegation was appointed, to report resolutions. A number of resolutions were read and refered, including one by Long of Ohio, for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Washington to persuade Lincoln to suspend the draft until it is decided at the coming election in favour of peace or war by the election of candidates for the Presidency. The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The New York delegation took a vote as to its choice for the Presidency, giving McClellan 53, scattering 13. The Ohio delegation voted McClellan 16, against him 36, Indiana McClellan 18, against him 6. Illinois, McClellan 22, against 10.

A special dispatch from Chicago of the 29th, says the excitement is intense. Vallandigham made speeches demanding Peace on ANY TERMS.—The outside sentiment is strong for Peace.

Pendleton of Ohio gains strongly for the nomination to the Vice Presidency. The committee on organization will recommend Seymore for President of the Convention. The committee on Resolutions held a long session. Vallandigham was beaten for chairman, and Guthrie elected.

New Advertisements.

Wanted to Purchase.

FROM twenty-five to fifty acres of WOODLAND (Oak and Hickory,) within six miles of Raleigh, or within a mile of any railroad leading out of Raleigh. Either the land or the wood growing on the land, will be purchased.

J. DEVEREUX, Q. M.

September 1, 1864.—d6t

Post Q. M's. Office C. S. A.,

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1863.

I REQUIRE 250,000 POUNDS WHEAT OR OAT STRAW, for the supply of the Hospitals at this post for the ensuing winter. Many farmers in this vicinity have objected to selling their straw at Government price for this purpose. The straw is to be used as bedding for sick and wounded soldiers, and *must* be obtained. I earnestly beg they will respond to this appeal and relieve *me* of the *disagreeable necessity*, and *themselves* the *humiliation* of impressment. The names of those from whom I am compelled to impress will be published in the daily papers.

Private W. G. RAYL is my authorized agent.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Capt. and Post Quartermaster.

sep 1-d12t